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LAND PROSPECTOR'S MANUAL
FIELD Book.








## THE

## CANADIAK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMP'Y

## LAND DEPARTMENT.

The lands of the Company are critically examined by competent surveyors, and no lands are accepted from the Dominion Government unless suitable for agricultural purposes ; therefere

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}Parties wishing to invest in City or Town Property in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West, cannot do better than purchase from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, because they will thus buy from first hands, having an indisputable title, and at prices which will make their investment a safe one; therefore parties desirous of acquiring city and town property in Manitoba and the Canadian North. West at reasonable prices would do well, before purchasing elsowhere, to address
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The Land Prospector's
MANUAL FIELD-BOOK,

FOR THE URE OF.

IMMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS TAKING UP LANDS IN MANITOBA
AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES oF CANADA,

BY OAPT. O. W. ALLEN, OF WINNIPEG.
SECOND EDITION
1882
ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.
LONDON (Ene.): The Intrrnational News Company, 11 Bouverie St. (Flebt St.)
toronto and niagara falle, Ont: The Toronto News Company.
MONTREAL: The Montrbal News Company.
Printed by C. W. Mitehell, 6, 8 and 10 Elgin St., Ottavoa.
(Entered, according to Aet of Parliament of Canads, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, by Charles Wiliam Allen, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.) enced by all who have gone to the North-West with the object of taking up Dominion lands ; and its appearance at the present time will, no doubt, be accepted as particularly opportune, owing to the important changes in the method of survey inaugurated during the season of 1881, a circumstance calculated to confuse the partial knowledge of the matter which many pioneer settlers already possess.

The author has endeavoured to avoid, so far as possible, the use of technical phraseology in explaining theoretic principles governing the surveys, while describing âs fully/ as is compatible with the limited space at his disposal, and with the aid of numerous origiral diagrams, a subject more scientifically treated in the revised Manual shewing the System of Survey of the Dominion Lands,* recently published, exclusively for the instruction and guidance of surveyors employed by the Government, by authority of the Minister of the Interior.

The synopsis of the various Acts and Regulations affecting the settlement of the public lands will relieve many a farmer of the unaccustomed labour of searching through the Statutes for information here presented in a convenient and intelligible form; and the skeleton diagrams of Townships and Sections in the Appendix, the latter of which are drawn according to the same scale as the topographical maps available for examination at the Dominion Lands Office for each District, cannot fail to be of great service to every land hunter requiring to make memoranda respecting the part of the country he visits.

No attempt has been made to include within the scope of a publication whose purpose is so specific such general information regarding that "land of illimitable possibilities" as may be found in the valuable pamphlets written by Mr. Thos. Spence and others. Its aim is the not less useful one of supplementing the labours of those gentlemen by breaking entirely new ground.

In conclusion, the author would express his grateful acknowledgments for the kindly assistance rendered him by various officers of the Départment of the Interior, whose welcome suggestions on several points have not only enhanced the practical value of the Land Prospector's Mandal, but invested it with an authority semi-official in character.
${ }^{*}$ The original Manval, prepared by Col. J. S. Dennis (at that time Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands,) was issued in 1871. The revised edition, published in pursuance of the legislation of 1881, was edited, under the direction of Mr. Lindsay Russell, the present Survevor-General, by Capt. E. G. Deville, D.T S., F.R.A.S., a retired Officer of the French Navy, now Ingpector of Surveys.

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Fig.t. Earth Mound and Post



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 up mill to nove it. We tore up, moved three miles, sect it up and on Thesalay at tir ree oc coock saroced a log woith it it. Not quite thoo days in ono weeck woe nowed and seet it up as mentioned, and salved toenty thous and feet. Iwoll worte full particulars soon. We satived siz hundreed feet in twentin $n$ ine minntes inch humber,
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## CONTHMTS.



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THE ONLY LINE connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway for points in Manitoba and British North-West Territories.
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## (composition of the party.

The object of a trip on the prairie, for the purpose of selecting lands to homestead or purchase, can be attained with much more satisfaction and success by the organization of a small party, composed of from two to four persons. If the number exceeds the latter figure, disputes are apt to arise, through conflict of interests, when the choice of locations has to be arrived at. Two companions may get along very well; but, in following up lines, setting off right angles, and in some other situations, the presence of at least three persons will be found to facilitate operations. In case of a break-down, getting "stuck" in a swamp or coulee, or the occurrence of any other contingency of prairie travel, it, will be found that "many hands make light work" in overcoming the difficulty. The expense of such an expedtion, moreover, will fall much lighter upon the individual, if shared per capita among several explorers participating in the use of a joint outfit. *

[^0]
## SUGGESTIONS AS TO OUTFIT.

The necessary articles with which to equip a party of Land Prospectors are but few in number, and, with the single exception of means of transportation, very inexpensive, The quantity of provisions to be taken along must be determined (1) by the number of the party ; (2) by the length of time it is expected the trip will last ; and (3) by the possibility of obtaining further supplies while in the field.

Land hunters will find it to their great advantage, no matter what may be their transportation facilities, to travel on such an excursion as lightly laden as possible, for, by duly observing this consideration, they will be able to pass without check over rough country and through bad places, which would be altogether imposeible if they carried much freight.

The most convenient way, if the Prospectors do not already possess teams of their own, will be for them to purchase or hire a a waggon (if a light one, all the better) drawn by a pair of native ponies. As these hardy animals thrive on the grass of the prairie mea-

# J. F. RUTTAN \& CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 

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dow, the necessity for the party carrying with them oats or other forage may be obviated.
An alternative plan-almost equally good, and rather less expensive-would be to purchase or hire a Red River cart (drawn either by ox * or native pony) to carry the tent, blankets, and provisions of the party, the land hunters themselves going afoot. A party so provided may travel slowly, it is true ; but, like the snail, they will carry their home along with them, and can go anywhere.

An axtra horse, with saddle and bridle $t$, will be found a useful adjunct to the outfit; and such should be equipped with breast-band and rope traces arranged, like those worn by the charger of a non-commissioned officer of field artillery, so that the animal can be readily attached to the vehicle should aid be necessary to enable it to pass over an awkward spot.

The following lists include the requisites for practical and economical Prospectors ; and, though every article mentioned may not by some be deemed indispensahle, these catalogues will, no doubt, be found of assistance to novices organizing such an expedition for the first time:

[^1]Party Outfit: A general map of the portion of Manitoba or the North-West Territories to be visited; a telescope or binocular field-glass; a pocket compass *; a measuring tape or chain; a cross-staff $\dagger$; three light rods, about eight or ten feet long, all the better if iron-shod, with a strip of white calico as a flag for each; a tent (size according to number of party, provided with poles if for praifie use; a camp-kettle; a frying-pan; a tea-pot; an ake; an auger; a butcher's knife; a lantern; a a scythe and whetstone $\ddagger$; a halter, bell, § and pair of hobbles for each animal ; so feet of one nch

* It should be remembered that the needle of the magnetic compass does not point exactly to the true north, the amount of yariation being different according to locality. In the North-West the true ngrth is from fourteen degrees, in Manitoba, to twentyfour degrees, near the Rocky Mountains, west of the direction in which the needle points, An approximate allowance should therefore be made.
t A "cross-staff," which is a simple but most useful implement with which to perform a rough survey, is very easy of construction, being a piece of board, say two inches in thickness, with two grooves sawn across the surface at right angles to each other. This is then firmly screwed upon a staff about five feet long, the foot of which should be sharpened to a point, and also he iron-shod if
Heal of a convenient. The head of a cross-staff may be Cross-Staff. either square or circular, but one of the latter form has a better look, and is less liable to damage in travelling. The length of the grooves need not exceed six or eight inches,

When mosquitoes are very troublesome, animals will not leave the "smuinge" to graze, and it may be necessary to cut grass for them.

I The usise of bells will obviate much trouble in finding animals feeding io a country where there are bluffs or patches of woods.

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Agents for the "ONTARIO sTAINED GLASS WORKs,"
Stained and Oberure Class alsays on hand.
rope ; a spade; strong cord; and nails and screws. N. B.-A coal-oil stove * will be found very useful in a prairie region absolutely destitute of wood. It should, however, be enclosed in a small box that would serve to preserve it from injury while travelling, and protect it from the wind when in use.

Groceries añd Provisions: Bacon; potatoes or beans; biscuits; flour; tea or coffee; sugar; pepper, salt, and mustard ; molasses ; dried apples; coal oil; matches; soap; baking powder; and candles.

Personal Requisites: Each member of the party should supply himself with the following: The Land Prosprctor's Maneal and FibldBoor ; red-and-blue pencil ; black-lead pencil; knife, fork, and spoon; tin plate and pint drinking cup ; change of shirt, drawers, and socks ; a towel; a pair of blankets; mosquito bara; a waterproof coat, poncho, or sheet; and long boots 9 . A buffalo robe would be found desirable in early spring or late in the fall.

One or two guns among the party would provide, during the proper seasons, variety for the bill of fare.

* A stove of this kind will be found invaluable by a settler's wite during the preliminary stages of establishing a home on the prairie, as, owing to its non-radlation of heat, it can be used ingide of a shanty having no partitions without causing discomfort, where any other kind of stove would be found intolerable.
$t$ These will be found very comfortable for wear in the early morning, when the long grass is heavy with dew. They miny be discarded later in the day.


## ESSENTIAL INFORMATION.

When the Prospectors have made up their minds as to the particular part of the country they will explore in search of farms to suit their requirements, they should ascertain in which LanqDistrict the locality is situate, and proceed to the office of the "Local Agent" in charge, who is the official representative of the Dominion Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior. [See Diagram No. VI, exhibiting the boundaries of the various Land Districts east of the Second Principal Meridian.] Here they will be furnished, free of cost, with all the information the Agent's books contain calculated to assist the would-be settler or purchaser in making his selection with the least possible difficulty and loss of time.* The following suggestions are offered as indicating the general information that should be obtained of a Local Agent :-

1. As to the most promising localities the District contains, having regard to the primary requisites, viz : Rich land, sufficiency of timber, and good water.

2 Should all of these desiderata not Ble attainable in any locality that appears attractive, it would be important to ascertain what prospect there

[^2]
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For instani able, if the be open pre attend the manent fre locality.
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under enq prospects ol ation and a also be take

After
they will should obta regard to th

1. As 1 been entere be carefully diagrams is against furt on account marked qui the lands in amine Th even-numbi available fo remainder t the Govern Company, proprietors
would be of making up any particular deficiency. For instance, whether wood-lots would be obtainable, if the country it is proposed to locate in should be open prairie; or what results would be likely to attend the sinking of wells, if there be no permanent fresh water lakes, ponds, or streams in the locality.
2. Present facilities forreaching the townships under enquiry should be ascertained; and the prospects of securing improved means of transportation and communication, in the near future, might also be taken into consideration.

After deciding in what particular townships they will pursue their search, the Prospectors should obtain the following specific information in regard to them :-

1. As to which quarter-sections have already been entered for by other parties, all of which should be carefully crossed off on one of the blank township diagrams in the Appendix. These being closed against further entry (unless in case of cancellation on account of non-fulfilment of conditions, ) the unmarked quarter-sections will shew at a glance all the lands in the township that it is necessary to examine. The diagram itself exhibits, in blank, the even-numbered sections, which are the only sections available for homesteading or pre-emption; the remainder being obtainable by purchase only, from the Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, or private proprietors who have already acquired them.
2. As to the characteristics of the locality. The $\frac{7}{7}$

Local Agent, on request, will show to an applicant a copy of the official map of the survey of any particular township, drawn on a scale of two inches to the mile. From this the Prospector may note upon a section diagram (also in the Appendix) any features distinguishing the quarter-sections still open for entry. The points to be specially observed and marked down are :-
(a) The quality of the soil-whether classified as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th class.
(b) Whether the land is prairie, timbered, wet, or swampy.
(c) The course of any creek, and the position of any lake or pond (fresh, salt, or alkaline) not exhibited in the general map.
(d) The situation of swamp or hay lands.
(e) The location of such timber or brush as there may be.
(3) The direction of any road or trail traversing the land.
As most Prospectors are not likely to be provided with the means of sketching such features on the blank diagrams in all the ordinary colours employed in topography, the following system is suggested as practically sufficient for enquirers who have provided themselves with a blue-and-red pencil as well as the "ordinary black-lead one :Leave open prairie (blank) blank.
Show streams, lakes, and ponds (blue) in blue.
Show swamps (green dots on yellow ground) by dotting in with blue.
Show wooded land (green) in red.

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Show scrub or bruah (in green dots) by dotting in with red.
Show brule, or wood land burnt over (light brovn, ) in blue, dotted over with red.
Show ridges or hills by sketching them in with black.
Show roads or trails by dotting in with black.
N.B. - The colours in italics given above are those employed in the ordinary topography of such maps as the Pronpectors will examine at any Land Office.

Having thus noted the principal features on the blank diagrams of their field-books, the prospectors should firally seek information as to the best trail to follow in order to reach the townships they purpose examining, and this should be sketched down on the general map.

## HOW TO FIND A PARTICULAR SECTION.

Upon nearing the locality to be explored, the party should keep on the look-out for a "mound." So soon as one is perceived, an examination of the marks upon the post in its centre [See Diagram No, V.] will acquaint the Prospectors with the exact aituation in which they then stand. Any person who comprehends the meaning of the inscriptions on township or section corner posts cannot possibly get lost within the surveyed distriets of the North-Weet, and, with or without the aid of a compass, he should experience little difficulty in keeping on the course he wishes to follow.

Having at last reached such a mound in immediate proximity to one of the sections it is desired to examine, in order to reach the actual spot it is only necessary to follow up one of the surveyed lines leading in the proper direction, which may be readily done by the following method: Let two wembers of the party be designated " $A$ " and "B." Let A plant the cross-staff against the post in the centre of the mound, and by use of the pocketcompass, and allowing for the variation, set one of the grooves in the direction of north-and-south. Then let B, on horseback, start off in the required direstion (whether north, south, east, or west, A directing him by motions, so that he proceeds on a correct course. When he has gone about half a mile, he should be able to find the mound erected at the quarter-section corner (marked with the " $\frac{1}{}$ " sign only.) Here he may plant his flag. Two points being thus absolutely established, by placing the crose-staff on either of them, and aligoing one of its grooves on the flag planted upon the other, lines can be set off, either north-and-south or east-and-west, with almost perfect accuracy. All that is necessary is for A to glance through the groove pointing in the particular direction required, to be able to direct B upon a true course any distance within the range of his sight.

HOW TO LOCATE CORNERS OX UNSURVEYED LINES.
To ascertain the true centre of any section, or the position of a section or quarter-section corner

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on any unsurveyed line, is a very simple matter with the aid of the cross-staff, by adopting the following method :-

To find the centre of Sect. 14 :-Let B plant one flag on the mound at $a$, and another on that at $b$; and let A plant the cross-staff at $c$, aligning one of the grooves on the flag at $b$. Then let B plant a third flag a few chains west of $c$, being directed by A through the groove pointing in that direction ; and call this fresh point d. Finally, let A walk westward, according to the line indicated by the flags at $d$ and $c$, until he can not only align those flags through the one groove, but that standing at $a$ through the groove pointing south. When this is the case, the point whereon the cross-staff then stands will be the actual centre of the section ; and a picket to mark its position, thus ascertained, may now be driven in.

To find the point $g$, where the unsurveyed line dividing the two sections is intersected, a similar plan may be followed by obtaining the requisite bearings from the mounds most convenient.

In order to determine the relative position of any of the corners of sections or quarter-sections occurring on the unsurveyed limit of a road allowance, the most ready plan is to plant the crossstaff at the post in the mound immediately opposite the point it is desired to asoertain, and align one of its grooves upon a flag erected on some
adjacent mound. The corner to be located may then be measured, in the direction of the other groove, at a distance of one chain. Referring to the accom-
panying diagram, and supposing it is required to locate the north-west corner of the $S$. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 23: Let B plant a flag on the mound at $k$. A, taking his position by the mound at $h$, and having aligned the cross-staff on this flag, will direct B where to plant a second flag, at rather more than a chain's length towards the east, by means of the groove pointing in that direction. All that now remains is to measure one chain from $h$ to $i$, and drive in a picket.

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PART II.

## THE SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

Townships and Ranges, - Sections.-Subdivision of Sectrons.-The Order of Survey.-How Surveyed Lines are Marked on the Ground.-The Old System of Survey.-Limits of the Differient Ststems.

## TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES.

Under the improved system of survey, now in force, Dominion lands in the North-West Territories are laid off in four-sided "townships," almost square in form, bounded on their east and west sides by lines which are meri-
4 dians of longitude (i.e., radiating from the North Pole, and on the north and south sides by lines which are chords of the circular parallels of latitude intersecting such meridians.

A township measures on its east and west sides, from centre to entre of the road allowances which form its actual boundaries, exactly 483 chains, and on its north and south sides 486 chains, more or less, subjert to the deficiency or surplus resulting from the convergence or divergence of the meridians, as the case may be, caused by the curvature of the surface of the Globe.

Townships are numbered in regular order northward from the 49th Parallel of north latitude, which forms the International Boundary Line between the territories of Canada and those of the United States [See Diagram No. 1] and
they lie in "ranges" which are numbered in regular, succession westward of certain standard north-and-south lines first established, under the name of "principal meridians," which are distinctly set down on all Government maps.* There are also certain ranges lying (and numbered) east of the First Principal Meridian, and likewise some townships lying (and numbered) south of the 49th Parallel; but these latter are situate east of the Lake of the Woods.

## ta

Each township is subdivided into thirty-six "sections" of 640 acres, or one square mile, more or less (the exact area being, like that of the township itself, subject to the convergence or divergence of meridians,) together with certain road allowances, having a width of one chain, on each

[^3]
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section line running north-and-south, and on every alternate section line running east-and-west. [See Diagram No. II.]

The sections are laid out of the precise width of eighty chains (or eighty-one chains, including the contiguous road allowance) on certain lines running east-and-west called "base lines;" and the -meridians bounding sections are drawn thence both northward and southward to the depth of two townships, to certain "correction lines." [See Diagram No. I.]

All rections south of a base line will accordingly have their northern and southern boundary lines rather more than eighty chains, while the northern and southern boundaries of sections in the townships laid off north of the same base line will correspondingly measure somewhat less than the normal dimension of eighty chains.


The above diagram serves to exhibit the discrepancies arising from the convergence or divergence of the meridiaus, though in an exaggerated degree for the purpose of distinct illustration. It will be readily seen that the area of the sections
into which the township surveyed north of the base line $A B$ is subdivided decrease in area the farther from such base line they are situate, while, in the case of the sections in another township laid off upon the same base line, but to the south of it, the very reverse is the case. *

The survey upon each base line + is carried, northward and southward, to the depth of two tiers of townships. Thus, as four tiers in all are surveyed from each several base line, the meridians forming the eastern and western boundaries of the sections necessarily approach, though they do not exactly meet, each other at a distance of two townships from such base lines. Terminating upon opposite sides of the road allowance, they, produce what is technically known as the "jog," resulting from their want of parallelism, which is shewn upon the correction lines, $\pm$ already spoken of, and as exhihited in Diagram No. I
-Though the above particulars ure given in explanation of the system of survey, the discreppancies resulting within the latitudes bounding the Fertile Belt are practically inappreciable to the sett er, the difference between the length of the norih and south boundaries of a township being actually only a few links more or less than a chain, according to the particular township in question ; or the difference is only about half a foo between the northern and southers boundary of a quarter seection, a distance of half a mile.

The Frist Base Line is identical with the t9th Parallel of north latitude (the International Boundary.) The Second Base Line runs east and weet between Townships 4 and 5; the Third between Townships 8 and 7 ; and so on, northerly, in regular succession, at intervals of every four tlers of townships.
$\frac{1}{2}$ The First Correction Line is between Townahips 2 and 3 ; the Second. between Townships 6 and 7; the Third, between Townships 10 and 11; and so on, in regular succeession, at intervile of tour townships.

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## MO.,

The above figure shows, in an exaggerated degree, ho irregular width of the road allowances on all correction lines results from the same cause.

## SUBDIVISION OF SECTIONS.

Each section of a townehip is subdivided into "quarter-sections" containing 160 acres each, or half a mile square, more or less, as shown in the accompanying diagram, and they are referred to respectively as the N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$, the N.W. $\frac{1}{}$, the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, or the S.W. $I$ of the section of which they form part.


The terms "half-quarter-section" and "quarter-quarter-section" are legal designations expressing
the quantity of 80 and 40 acres respectively ; but, to facilitate the description for letters patent of less than a hali-quarter-section, the quarter-sections comprising every separate section are, in accordanee with the boundaries of the same as planted in the original survey, supposed to be further subdivided each into four quarter-quarter-sections (of 40 acres each) and these may be referred to by the numbers as shewn on the following diagram of a section so cut up into "legal subdivisions :"

$$
\text { W. } \left.\begin{array}{|r|r|r|r|}
\hline 18 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\
\hline 12 & 11 & 10 & 9 \\
\hline 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
\hline 4 & \text { N. } & \begin{array}{l}
\text { E. } \\
\hline 18
\end{array} & 2
\end{array}\right)
$$

"Legal Subaiivisions" of a Section.
The entry-certificates and letters patent describing wood-lots disposed of by the Government to settiers designate such small parcels of land by referring to them as certain parts of legal subdivisions numbered as above shewn. Woud-luts are generally rectangular, having a narrow front upon a section line.

## THE ORDER OF SURVEY.

Previous to the subdivision of Dominion lands into townships, sections, and quarter-sections, the

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portion of thi off in "block projecting th ines which an
each block arranged for immediate N townshipe, anc of the feature

The outlia such a block surveyor, whi of the locali Department.

Lastly, tl been thus alrea tract, by a $t$ plant upon th other monumi also to set down to a complete 1 The returns accuracy of 1 inspection, cons regarding the North-West, w vestors, or sett] development of

## When the

far west that a the fractional $t$ on the correctic

## MANUAL AND FTELD.BOOK.

portion of the country to be so surveyed is laid off in "Wlocks", of sixteen townships each, by projecting the several base lines and meridian ines which are required to form the boundaries of each block. These block surveys are specially arranged for by the Government in advance of immediate requirements for subdivision into townships, and by this means a general knowledge of the features of the country is first obtained.

The outlines of the townships included within such a block are next surveyed by a different surveyor, whose report extends the knowledge of the locality already in possession of the Department.

Lastly, the townships whose outlines have been thus already defined are subdivided, upon contract, by a third surveyor, who is required to plant upon the ground all the interior posts or other monuments shewn in Diagram No. II, and also to set down in his field-notes all facts necessary to a complete topographical report of the country. The returns of these contract surveyors, the accuracy of which is ensured by a system of inspection, constitute a valuable fund of intelligence regarding the soil and general resources of the North-West, which is available for statesmen, investors, or settlers interested in the progress and development of the country.

When the survey of townships progresses so far west that a fresh principal meridian is reached, the fractional townehips resulting fiom the "jog" on the correction lines are not aboorbed into the
adjoining ranges ; but they are allowed to constituta an independent range of such broken townships, [See Range XXX., Diagram No. I.]

## how survey lines are marked on the GROUND.

The course of every line surveyed in the North-West is marked upon the ground by the planting or erection of such posts, stones, mounds, or other mopuments as will serve the temporary purpose of guiding Prospectors through the country, and which also constitute permanent landmarks to establish the legal boundaries of farms hell by different proprietors. *

Only a single row of posts (or other monuments) to indicate the corners of townships, sections, or quarter-sections is placed on the ground to show the line surveyed, except in the case of correction lines. Such posts (or other monuments) are invariably planted along the western limit of the road allowance on all lines running north-and-south, and in the soithen limit of the road allowance on all lines running east-and-west. It follows, accordingly, that such corner posts always

* It is not only mischievous and improper, but in foy a felony, to remove, alter, or deface any landmark establishe by the original surveys of the Govermment: Settleis should therefore never remove such in order to plant a fence or construct their farms with the most fealous care. Land Prospectors also should discountenance any disposition, by reokless companions, to intertere with the monuments on any protence.

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er,

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stand on the north-east corner of the township, section, or quarter-section to which they belong; also, that these single lines of posts govern the relative position of the sorners on the opposite sides of the road allowance (or road allowances) on which they stand, whether the same may be those of adjacent townships, sections, or quartersections. [See Diagram No. II.]

On correction lines, however, the boundaries on both sides of the road allowance are planted with monuments indicating the township, rection, and quarter-section corners [See Fig. 3, Diagram No. V.]

The kind of monument employed varies somewhat, according to the material available in the locality surveyed ; but the position in which all such are placed is governed by unalterable rules, and the inscriptions or marks are all in conformity.

In a timbered country, a post three inches square, and showng two feet above ground [See Fig. 2, Diagram No. IV.] is firmly planted at the township or section corner to be indicated, and it bears marks as hereafterdescribed. The post distinguishing a quarter-section corner in such a region is thiee inches wide, being flattened on two sides, and it stands eighteen inches only above the surface, with the flattened sides at right angles to the line on which it stands [See Fig. 1, Diagram No. IV.] In a wooded region where stone abounde, corners are sometimes defined by simple stones
correctly planted and properly marked. [See Fig. 3, Diagram No. IV.*] The ppsition of all such corners as are indicated by simple monuments such as a post or stocie are further defined by the astronomical bearing and distance therefrom being marked in red chalk upon some adjacent tree, the side of which nearest to the monument is also inscribed with the letters "B. T." cut into the trunk.

In a prairie country, the posts stand in the centre of mounds, generally of earth, tbrown up in the form of right-angled pyramids. At the corners of townships these mounds are three feet high, their bases being six feet square; at the corners of sections or quarter-sections the mounds stand 2 ft . 6 in . high, and their bases are five feet equare. In the formation of these mounds the earth is taken from four square pits, each being opposite one of the four sides of the mound. [See Fig. 4, Diagram No. IV.] In a prairie country that is also stony, the mounds are often built of stones, piled up around the post so as to conform as nearly as possible to the earth mounds in size and shape. [See Fig. 6, Diagram No. IV.]

If a township or other corner fali in a ravine, the bed of a stream, or some similar situation where it would be impossible to erect a monument of a permanent character, and should a "bearing tree" not be obtainable, the surveyor indicates the posi-

[^4]
tion of suitable gram N form of diametes marked with the The inches al latter ha On mounds the line

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mounds
passes th
[See Fig
4 Iron corner, © into the means of The mot form an are so pla ern angl posts the on corres which ari points of lished in ing onto
tion of such corner by erecting at the nearest suitable spot a "witness mound." [See Fig 7, Diagram No. IV.] In this case the mound is in the form of a cone 2 ft .6 in . high, its base having a diameter of six feet. The post in the centre is marked "W. M." and also inscribed, in red chalk, with the bearing and distance from such mound.

The posts in all mounds show at least ten inches above the apex of the same, whether the latter have been built of earth or stones.

On ordinary surveyed lines the posts and mounds are so placed that their angles rest upon the line on which they stand. [See Fig. 2, Diagram No. V.]

On correction lines, however, the posts and mounds are erected square with the line, which passes through the centre of two sides of the mound. [See Fig. 1, Diagram No. V.]

- Iron poste, which are placed at every toveshhip corner, consist of either iron bars or tubes, driven into the ground with a sledge, and inscribed, by means of a cold-chisel, with the necessary marks. The mounds in conneetion with such monuments form an exception to the general rule, in that they are so placed that the iron post stands at the northern angle thereof. There is, however, with iron posts the usual difference in respect to monuments on correction lines, the mounds in connection with which are built with their bases facing the cardinal points of the compass, the iron post being established in the centre of the base of the mound fronting onto the rond allowance. [See Figs, 1 and 2,

Diagram No. V., the letters $a$ and $b$ shewing the positions in which iron posts would be planted.]

The letters, marks, and figures on posts and trees are distinctly evt in with a knife or seribing iron ; those on iron posts and stone corners, with a a cold-chisel.

Quarter-section corner posts are simply marked with the conventional sign "y" to indicate their character, and bear no inscription shewing to what township or range they belong.

Posts or stone monuments indicating all other corners bear sufficient marks to thoroughily indicate the position they are intended to legally eestablish; and must always be read from the top of the post downwards.

On township corners, the upjer figure on either side of the post indicates the number of the township which that side of the post faces, and the next figure indicates the range. [See Fig. 4, Diagram No. V, for the corner between Townships 5 and 6, Ranges III. and IV.]

On all oiker section corners, whether on township lines or in the interior of a township, the numbers of the sections only are to be found on the corresponding faces of three sides of the post; but in addition to the section number, the number of the township and that of the range appear on the fourth face, which is invariably the south-west one. [See Figs. B, 6, and 7, Diagram No. V., for the northerly corner between Sections 34 and 35 , Township 5, Range IV.; for the easterly corner between Sections 24 and 25 , Township 6, Range VI.;

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and for the corner between Sections 15，16，21， and 22，Township 6，Range VI．］

The posts planted along the correction lines simply exhibit marks to shew the number of the townships and sections the boundaties of which they form respectively．Tounship corners have the number of the section shewn on the west side of the post，and the numbers of township and range on its north side，in cases where the posts stand in the northern limit of the road allowance， the letter＂ $\boldsymbol{R}$＂for＂road＂alone being marked on the other two eides．［See Fig．11，Diagram No．V．， for the south－east corner of Township 3，Range X．］ A correspondingly opposite plan will be found to have been adopted in marking the township corner posts in the southern limit of the road allowance on correction lines．［See Fig．10，Diagram No．V．， fur the north－east corner of Township 6，Range V．］ Section corner posts on correction lines have the numbers of the sections on their east and west sides， the letter＂$R$＂on the side facing the roadway， and on the fourth side the number of the township and range．［See Figs， 12 and 13，Diagram No．V．， for the southerly corner between Sections 3 and 4， Township 7，Range VII．，and for the northerly cor－ ner between Sectjons 32 and 33，Township 2， Range VI．］

In ranges numbered from the First Pricipal Meridian the letters＂ E ＂or＂W＂are marked on the post after the number of the range，to denote that it is east or west of that meridian．［See Figs． 8 and 9 ，Diagram No．$V$ ．，for the township corner
between Townships 5 and 6，Ranges III．and IV． east of the First Principal Meridian，and for the corner between Sections 10，11，14，and 15，Town－ ship 6，Range IV．west of the First Principal Meridian．］

## THE OLD SYSTEM OF SURVEY．

The system of survey in use previous to the season of 1881 is illustrated by Diagram No．III． It will be observed that each township surveyed on this plan has three roads running east－and－west beyond the number contained in a township sur－ veyed according to the modern system［See Diagram No．II．］The number of surveyed lines in such a township is accordingly three more than the number rupe in a township surveyed on the new system，which fact has a particular interest for the Land Prospector，inasmuch as there is a difference in the number of mounds to guide him in identi－ fying the position of any particular quarter－section he may be in search of．

A further difference in the two systems，having less special interest for the land hunter，is that， whereas in the new system the deficiency or sur－ plus arising from the convergence or divergence of meridians is distributed among all the sections of a township，under the old system＇such defi－ ciency or surplus was left in the tier of quarter－ sections adjoining the western boundary of the township，all of the remaining quarter－sections having the foursides of equal dimensions，viz ：forty


mide butan mis ctema

TOWN LOTS IN WINNIPEG, PORTAGB LA PRAIRIB, BRANDON,
And all the various Town Sites throughout the Province.

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E7. Persons intending to invest in Manitoba will find it to their advantage to communicate with me.
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chains. dividir ouf p
ary o
formin dividir one w veyed being
chains. To accomplish this result the meridians dividing the sections and quarter-sectious were laid ouf parallel with that forining the eastern boundary of the township, the unsurveyed meridian forming the eastern limit of the road allowance dividing the township in question from the next one west being assumed to be parallel to the surveyed line forming the western limit, and thus being a solitary exception.

Lastly, the road allowances under the old system were 1 chain 50 links wide, instead of one chain only, as fixed under the system. according to which lands are now surveyed in the NorthWeet. *

## LIMIS OF THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

The operation of the system of survey in use previous to the season of 1881 is restricted to the area bounded as follows, viz :-To the south, by

[^5]the International Boundary Line ; to the west, by the Second Principal Meridian, so far as the Eighth Correction Line ; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges XXVHII, and XXIX. west of the First Principal Meridian; by said meridian between Ranges XXVIII, and XXIX, so far as the Seventh Correction Line; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges IV. and V. west of the First Principal Meridian ; by said meridian between Ranges IV. and $V$., sofar as the Sixth Correction Line; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges X. and XI. east of the First Prinsipal Meridian ; by said meridian between Ranges X. and XI,so far as the Third Correction Line ; by said correction line, so far as the meridian between Ranges XXX. and XXXI, east of the Furst Principal Meridian ; and by said meridian between Ranges XXX. and XXXI., so far as the International Boundary Line.

The old system was also followed in the survey of the following lands west of the Second Principal Meridian, viz : Township 44, Range XX1; Township 45, Ranges XXI., XXII., XXVI , XXVII., and XXVIIL.; Cownships 46 and 47 , Ranges XXV., XXV1., XXVII., and XXVIII.; and Township 48, in Ranges XXIV, and XXV.

Weat of the Third Principal Meridian, the same system has been adopted for Townships 48 to 47 inclusive, Range I, and for Townships 43 and 44, Ranges II and III.

In some of the townships west of the Second Principal Meridian there are also road

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## MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

allowances of 1 chain 50 links on every township and section line, though the deficiency or surplus resulting from the convergence or divergence of meridians is distributed as under the present system. In these townships all section lines are surv $3 y e d$ and posted as under the old system proper. This mixed system of survey is restricted to the following lands, all being west of the Second Principal Metidian :-Townships 1 and 2, Ranges I. to VIII., inclusive ; Townships 19 to 30, Ranges I. to XII., inclusive ; and Townships 27 to 30 , Ranges XIII. to XVI., inclusive.

Whenever a "gore" occurs between two adjoining townships or ranges surveyed according to different systems, and when the number of the fractional township or range is the eame as the adjoining one surveyed previously, such
township or range is derignated by its number followed by the letter " A ", as for instance "Township 19, A" for the gure between townships 18 and 19 west of the Second Principal Meridian, and "Range XXI, A" for the gore between ranges XX and XXI west of the Second Principal Meridian.
N. B.-The line between two parts of the country surveyed according to different systems is always marked on the ground in the same manner as a correction line; that is to say, mounds and posts are placed on both sides of the road allowance on such line, each row governing the position of the section and quarter-section corners on its own side. The road allowance in such cases is always 1 chain 50 links.
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## SYNOPSIS OF THE DOMINION LANDS LAW, ETC.

Homesteads, Pre-emptions, and Wood-Lots.-Purchase and Lease of Lands.-Colonization Facilities, -Forest-Tree Culfure Claims Abolished.-Importance of a Legay Entry.The Posifion of Squatters,-Cancellation and Forfeifure.-Various Reserves.-Usepul Hints to Land Prospectors.

Canadian public lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories may be acquired either by homesteading (as a free grant) or by purchase ou the terms set forth in the Regulations issued by the Department of the Interior The information contained in this and sulsequent pages has been summarized from the Consolidated Dominion Lands Act, 1879, and the amendments thereto of 1880 and $\mid 1881$; from the Regulations for disposing of the public lands now in force; and from various other authorities.

HOMESTEADS, PRE-EMPTIONS, AND WOOD-LOTS.
A "homestead," which is limited in extent to a farm of 160 acres, is a free gift from the Goverriment on condition of three years' actual residence and cultivation* ; but a "pre-emption" entry, giving the right of priority of purchase at a future period, for an additional tract of 160 acres, is also allowed to each homestead settler, who may occupy and cultivate the whole 320 acres for three years without any payment whatever except the entry fees, subject, however, to the fulfil-

* No'one who has already obtained a homeatend grant is pernitted to atiter for a second.
ment of the obligations attaching to the homestead grants* Only the even-numbered sections of a township can be taken up as homesteads and pre-emptions. The price of a pre-emption, according to its class, is governed by the latest /official Regulations, and must be paid in one sum at the expiration of three years after entry.

Settlers in townships where wood is scarce, or altogether wanting, are allowed to purchase "wood lots ${ }^{5}$ not exceeding 20 acres in size, out of timbered land, in some ailjacent locality, reserved for the purpose. The price of wood-lots is 85.00 per acre. [See latest Regulations, as to building timber, etc.]

Settlers are strictly forbidden to dispose of wood from off their homesteads, pre-emptions, or wood-lots (previous to issue of patent) to saw-mill proprietors or any person other than an actual

[^6]
## Ohe（O）tava Baily Citizern．

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settler for his own use. Breach of this condition ontails forfeiture of entries for all three, with other penalties.
While he faithfully performs the homestead conditions, a set tler enjoys the full rights of proprietorship, even previous to receiving patent. Nonfulfilment of conditions, however, renders the entries for homestead, pre-emption, and wood-lot subject to cancellation, the right to hold the two latter claims being entirely contingent on actual performance of homestead obligations. On cancellation, all improvements become forfeited to the Crown, and the ex-holder is prohibited from melking a second homestead entry.
. The fitle of all lands remains with the Crown till after the patent is issued. Unpatented lands are consequently not liable to seizure for debt, nor do they afford any security for obtaining credit or loans. In case a settler dies, the law allows his executors to fulfil the deceased's homestead obligations, that the estate may be secured to his heirs.

Any man over eighteen years of age, or any woman who is the sole head of a family, may take up $k$ homestead. If the citizen of a forelgn country, such settler is required to become a British subject, by naturalization, previous to issue of patent, which can be done under the law on completion of bis or her three years' residence on the homestead. [See Appendix, page 57.]

PURCHABE AND LEABE OF LANDS.
Lands may be purchased direct from the Government under the Regulations for the time
being [See official advertisement], brt only in the odd-numbered sections of a township.

No individual person may purchase from the Government, except under the "Colonization" regulations, more than 640 acres.

Ordinary purchases must be made at the office of the Local Agent, and in lawful money of Canada, unless by "scrip," or military or Mounted Police bounty warrant. [See Pages 41 and 43.] Land offices being usually established in positions in adyance of banking facilities, cheques cannot be accepted bv the Agent without personal risk and inconvenience. Money order offices not ordinarily existing in such localities, remittances by post should be sent in registered letters.

Pasturage, mineral, and timbered lands may be leased from the Department of the Interior in accordance with the terms set forth in departmental Regulations.

COLONIZATION FACILITIES.
Special facilities are offered for the cultivation or/ colonization of large tracts of lend, a choice being offered of two distinct plans for acquiring such. [See latest Regulations.]
forest-tree culture claims abolished.
The Eorest-Tree Culture clauses of the Dominion Lands Act became inoperative when the Governnient, with the sanction of Parliament, appropriated the whole of the unalienated Dominion lands, with the exception of the proportion reserved for homesteads, to the single purpose of

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producing a fund out of which to assist the building of railways in the North-West.

IMPORTANCE OF A LEGAL ENTRY,

All who seek to acquire Dominion lands in the North-West, whether by homesteading or purchase, should secure an entry * for the same, with the least possible delay, at the office of the Loeal Agent in whose district such lands may be, because the law provides that "every entry-receipt or certificate issued by an Agent of Dominion Lands shall, unless such entry shall have been subsequently cancelled," entitle the person to whom the same has been granted to "maintain suits at law or in equity against any wrong-doer or trespasser on the lands so entered, as effectually as he could do under a patent of such lands from the Crown."

## the position of "squatters."

No entry can, of course, be made for lands still unsurveyed, or, even if surveyed, not yet in the hands of the Local Agent for disposal. A settler, therefore, who makes improvements under such circumstances does so entirely at his own risk, and must rely upon actual continuous residence and practical cultivation as the grounds upon which to establish an equitable right to hold his claim.

[^7]No timeshivild be wasted by such a settler, however, in asserting his position at the earliest moment when such can effectually be done. The Act states that, "in case of a claim from actual settlement in then unsurveyed lands, the claimant must file such application within three months after due notice has been received at the Local Office of such lands having been surveyed and the survey thereof confirmed," accompanied by legal proofs ${ }^{*}$ of settlement and improvement, "whereupon such claimant shall be allowed to enter, to the extent of 160 acre as a homestead, the lands, as the same may have been surveyed and laid out, upon which he may be resident, in such manner as to cover his most valuable improvements."

The Government, it would be well for squatters to remember, is not legally bound to protect any person "found to have settled on land which may have been set apart as railway land, or for any other purpose, by the Governor-in-Council, or which, by law or by allotment duly made, may be claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company."
A settler who has taken up land in advance of the surveys $t$ should keep a bright look-out for the arrival, sooner or later, of the surveyors in his

[^8]
# EXCURSIONS TO THE NORTR-WIST! 

For full Information apoly to or adiress
D. A. FIOTBROOK,

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## $M A N U A L A N D$ HIELD-BUUK.

locality. In addition to furnishing all necessary verbal information as to his improvements, he should also be particular to make before the Domhion Land surveyor at the head of the party adeclaration, after the following form, to be forwarded to Ottawa with the other official returns of the survey :

Statutory Declaration of Occupation.
declare:- formerly of in the
olemil
niy declare :-
That 1 frst entered into occupation of and began conthunous rosddepee upon the quarter of Section

extent each season, since that date, of
That I am not aware of any other claimant to the said quarter section.
Declared before me this
188
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { is } 1) \\ \text { D. } . L . s . ~\end{array}\right\}$


In the event of a dispute between two or more squatters as to the right to hold lands taken up in advance of the surveys, the law declares that the homestead right sball belong to him who miade the first settlement on the land in question. In cases, however, where it is shewn that the contending parties have each made valuable improvements on the disputed claim, the Minister of the Interior has power, on the suryey of the township ia Wich the lands are situate taking place, to order alivision of the same, to preserve to the rival claimants, so far as practicable, their own several improvements ; and he has authority
further to direct that whatever the land thus apportioned to each such claimant may be deficient of the conventional area of a homestead ( 160 acres) may be made up to him out of unoccupied quarter-sections adjoining.

No claim for a homestead entry npon oddnumbered sections, or upon Hudson's Bay Company, School, or Indian lands has the least chance of being admitted, if the claimant be unable to show that he commenced occupation and improvement previous to survey. The importance of making the statutory declaration before the surveyor, as already mentioned, is therefore sufficiently obvious.

## CANCELLATION AND FORFEITURE.

The following extracts from the Act shew the law in regard to the cancellation of homesteads for non-fulfilment of conditions :
"In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that the settler has voluntarily relinquished his claim, or has been absent from the land entered by him for more than six months in any one year without leave of absence from the Minister of the Interior, then the right to such land shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be cancelled by the said Minister; and the settler so relinquishing or abandoning his claim shali not, except in so relinquishing or abandoning his claim shaif not, except in
special cases, in the discretion of the Minister, be permitted to make a second entry.
"The Minister of the Interior may at any time order an inspection of any homestead or homesteads in reference to which there may be reason to believe the foregoing provisions, as regards settlementand cultivation, have not been or are not being carried out, and may, on report of the facts, cancel the chtiry of such homestead or homesteads.
" And in the case of a cancelled homestead, with or without improvements thereon, the same shall not be considered as of

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right ope and of the connection
of the MiI Fol entries have $n$ Local A applicar nesses) requisit Agent g personal Office w in the a entry sh period. decision The annullin illegally,
right open for fresh entry, but may he held for sale of the land and of the improvements, or of the improvements thereon, in connection with a rresh homestead entry thereot, at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior."

Forms of application for the cancellation of entries respecting which the homestead conditions have not been fulfilled may be obtained of any Local Agent. Legal proofs (i.e. the affidavit of the applicant, supported by those of two credible witnesses) must accompany the application. On the requisite documents being filed with him, the Local Agent gives the party concerned notice to appear, personally or by representative, at the Land Office within thirty days, to disprove the allegations in the affidavite, or otherwise show cause why his entry should not be cancelled. At the end of that period the matter is referred to Ottawa for the decision of the Minister.

The law contains necessary provisions for the annulling of entries or patents issued erroneously, illegally, or through the perpetration of fraud.

> THE VARIOUS RESERVES.

Hudson's Bay Lands:-According to Article 5 of the terms and conditions in the deed of surrender from the Hudson's Bay Company, to the Canadian Government, of its claims upon the lands of the North-West, the Company is allowed onetwentieth of all the lands surveyed into townships within what is designated in that document as the "Fertile Belt." This apportionment has been fulfilled by setting apart two entire sections in every fifth township, and one section and three-fourths of a section in all other townships, within the terri-
tory referred to. Thus, in every township numbered $5,10,15,20,25$, and so on, in regular succession northerly from the International Boundary, the whole of Sections 8 and 26 are so appropriated; but, in all townships not so numbered, the lands set apart for the Company are the whole of Section 8 and the south half and the north-west quarter of Section 26. These lands may be purchased from the Company on easy terms.

School Lands:-The Government, under the suthority of Parliament, has appropriated Sections 11 and 29 in every township as an endowment in aid of public education. These "School Lands," as they are commonly called, are at present held by the Minister of the Interior, in trust, for the purposes of their appropriation. It is likely that some of them will very shortly be disposed of, by public auction, at an upset price.

The Settlement Belts:--Certain lands lying within two miles of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, in the Province of Manitoba, are commonly known as lets within the Settlement Belts.* Being occupied by the original colonists of the Red River Settlement, they were reserved from general entry when the government was taken over by Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company. Subsequently, the parties in possession of these river farms, varying in width from three to twenty chains, were given the outer two miles, making

[^9]
## VXINTOR'B AtmANAC FOR lage:

Vennor's Almanac for the year 1882, may now be purchased of any Bookseller or News Dealer. The Almanac for last year gave to Mr. Vennor a world-wide reputation, and the fact that he has to maintain established fame incited him to more than usual exertion to make the Almanac for this year what it should be.

Mr. Vennor gives, in the just published work, estimates of the weather for every month, and for the subdivisions of the month. The demonstrated accuracy of his system of making weather forecasts gives td the Almanac inestimable value for the farmer, the hort iculturist, the mariner, and for other persons who have special interest in the weather. The assurance is that the Almanac for this year will have a circulation far in excess of that ever before attained by such a publication. It is on sale at the low price of 25 cents, and may be procured from all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada, J. M. STODDART \& CO., Phildelphia, Publishers. Jan, 2, 1882.

## 290 4x

THIS HOTEL, which is famed in the annals of Montreal, and well known to all North American trivellers is, for situction, the best in the city, being next to the General Post Office, near to the privcipal Banks and Public Buildings, the Law Courtal and Commercial Exchanges, Railroad and Telegraph Offices., It has been recently re-taken by Mr. Henry Hogan, its former proprietor, who has thoroughly renovated it, added all the modern improvements, and newly furnished it. Ho has assoclated with himself, as manager, Mr. Samuel Montgomery, a gentleman alreads well-known to the travelling community; and, from his past experience as a caterer for the public, is justified in assuring his guests that they will find at the St, Lawrence Hell every cothfort that an hotel is capable of affording.

HEARE EOGAN, Progriator.
quired to aid the construction of railways ; and also such larids às may be needed for town sites, water powers, grazing, mining, lumbering, or other special purposes.

## USEFUL HINTS TS PROSPECTORS.

Strangers going to the North-West should be extremely cautious in purchasing the abandonment of any one's homestead claim, as all assignments and transfers of the homestead right (until recommended for patent) are absolutely invalid, though, so far as the party assigning is concerned, such assignment may be deemed by the Dominion Lands authorities as evidence of voluntary abandonment.

Any person, however, whose homestead has been recommended by the Local Agent for letters pateut (proofs of fulfilment of conditions having, of course, been filed with him) may legally convey, assign, and transfer his right and title therein. There is a book kept in the Department of the Interior for the registration, at the option of the parties interested, on payment of a fee of $\$ 2.00$, of any streh assignment of legally assignable rights (proof of which must accompany the application to register;) and the law holds every assignment so registered as valid against any other assignment unregistered or subsequently registared, even if previously made. Every assignment must, for the purpose of registration, be entirely unconditional.

Bounty land warrants, whether issued to men

## Dominion Oxgans and Pianos!

DOMIMION ORGIII AND PIAMO COMPAIY, BOWMANVILLE, OHTTARIO.


w
who have served in the Noith-West Mounted Police or the militia force formerly performing duty in Manitoba, are accepted in payment of all lands for the amount they represent, viz: 160 acres; but purchasers of warrants should be careful to see that the assignment to themselves, as well as all previous assignments, is duly registered at Ottawa. It is essential to its validity that the first assignment of a warrant should be endorsed on the document itself.

Land scrip, whether that issued to half-breed heads of families or of the kind granted to "old settlers" in' the Settlement Belts, to extinguish certain claims, is of the same value as cash, $w$ the bearer, in any purchase of Dominion lands, for the amount represented on its face.

Settlers whc take up homesteads are required to becomefctual residents and improvers of their claims within six months from date of entry. In the case, however, of immigrants apdying to the Minister of the Interior for leave to settle in a community, and shewing good cause, the Governor General-in-Council has power to extend the period to twelve months.

It is important in every case to make a homestead entry as soon as possible, because no patent can issue (as a free grant) until three years from the date of entry have expired; and it is essential to reside on the homestead and caltivate the sane continuously in order that no delay may be occasioned at the expiration of the above period. Further, it is important because, should circum-
stances require the settler to reside elsewhere, a continuous fulfilment of the homestead conditions for twelve months would give him the right, under. a special clause of the Act, to purchase such homestead at the current price of the adjacent government lands. The Department holds resilence to have been "continuous," in the legal sense, notwithstanding the settler may have been absent from his homestead for a period not exceeding six months altpgether in any one year of his occupation ; cultivation must, however, have been carried on each season by himself or his-representatives.

In the case, however, when a certain number of homestead settlers, embracing not dess/ than twenty families, with a view to greater convenience in the establishment of schools, churches, etc., ask to be allowed to settle together in a hamlet or village, the Minister may vary the requirement as to residence on, but not as to the cultivatioII of, each separate quartersection.

Land Prospectors, will act wisely in making sure that the land they propose to enter for is not already claimed ir any way by a prior occupant. As a general rule, it will be found safer to take up land to which nollegal or equitable claim is likely to be asserted than to go into disputed posession of a superior location. In the oine case, the settler can confidently proceed with his improvements ; in the other, he will be hindered by the delay and uncertainty involved in obtaining a decision.

Purchasers of land in Manitoba and the North.

FVERY IMMIGRANT, SPORTSMAN, or TOURIST going to Manitoba, or the Great North-West, should take a supply of LYMAN'S CONCENTRATED HXTR

Less bulky than tea. Easier to use. A jugful of excellent coffee can be prepared instantaneously, It is unrivalled in quality and, flavour.
WHOLESALE BY

Nothing better for travelling or camping
out. Put up in pound, half-pound,
and quarter-pound bottles, and in
pound and half-pound tins.

LYMAN, SONS, \& CO ${ }_{\text {ii }}$ MONTREAL.

I YM NN'
Is a valuable remedy, purely vegetable and wholesome, and contains no injurious ingredients.
It relieves CRAMPS or PAIN IN THE STOMACE, SICK HEAD-ACHE SICKNESS, COLIO, SUMMER COMPLATNT, DIARRHGEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLFRA INFANTUM, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, DYSENTERY.
Full directions for use with each bottle. Prepared only by

EAL.
$\overline{\operatorname{EVER}}$ nd wholeints. I, SIOK COM. OLERA NTERY

## Iontreal.

West Territories that has been already patented from the Crown should never pay any portion of the price agreed upon without first satisfying themselves, by obtaining an abstract of title from the Registry Office for the Registration District in which the lands are situate, that no agreements, mortgages, judgments, or other incumbrances are recorded against it ; also, that no arrears of taxes are due upon such property. It should also be remembered that, as the law attaches the greatest possible importance to priority of registration, no delay should be allowed to intervene between the signing of a deed and seeing that it is duly registered. A Registrar's fee in Manitoba for registering an ordinary conveyance is 82.20 ; he charges 50 cents for a search, and for an abstract according to the number of the entries of documents affecting the property.

Persone travelling in the North-W est are required to be particularly careful to extinguish their camp-fires before leaving them, so that the destructive consequences of a prairie fire may be prevented. Both in Manitoba and the Territories legisation has provided adequate penalties for the punishment of criminal negligence in this respect. Shonld it happen, however, that a party of Prospectors are threatened by a prairie fire approaching them, and no other means of escape are available, the danger may be effectually overcome by setting fire to the prairie to leeward of the party, and moving the travellers, with their oufit, onto the ground so bunt oyen.

In case of Prospectors losing their animals while in camp during the summer time, it would be well to remember that oxen and horses invariably graze to windward, in order to avoid the flies as much as possible.

In calculating itinerary distances on the map, it is only necessary to remember that a township is about six miles square; by multiplying the number of townships to be passed over by six, a fair idea of the distance to be travelled may be arrived at.

Topographical maps of all townships surveyed since 1879 , printed on a suale of 2 in . to the mile, by photo-lithography, may be obtained at any Dominion Lands Office, at 50 cents each.

Land hunters who fail at first to find locations to suit them should push further west, to obtain' a more extensive choice. It will often happen, however, that, on their return journey, they will be surprised to find conten ${ }^{+}$ed families and growing crops upon the very farms that they themselves rejected as unworthy of their selection only a few weeks previous.

Lastly, manly Prospectors will not feel discouraged if they should be bitten by a mosquito, or be teased by a fly, during sultry weather. Experience shows that a "tender-foot," as a new arrival in the North-West is called, invariably attracts the largest share of the attention of these pests, which it is comforting to know always disappear as the settlement and cultivation of the country progress.

# Dominion Line of SteamsTips, running in connection with the 

 Grand Trunk Railvay of Canadn.

## Mississippi\&DominionSteamshipCo., <br> \section*{(エIMITED.)}



 Montreal, Thearle, $\quad 3,297$ Sailing between LVEERPOOL, OUEBEG, and MONTREAL in Summar, and LIVERPOOL, HALIFAX, and PORTLAND in Winter, ealling at BELFAST Saiing between Liver on the passage froin LIVERPOOLL.
Cablin Passage Tirkets,
Return *
$\$ 50.00$
Steerage Passage (prepatd from Great Britain)..8\$\%.50
90.00 Children under 12 years, Half Fare;

Europa, to Europa, to any important Rassage tickets or rates of Freight, apply in Liverpool, Flinn, Main, \& Montgonery, 21 James Street; in London, Gracie d Hunter, 96 Leadenhall Street; in Belfast, Henry Gorvan, 29 Donezal Quay; in Queenstown, John, Dawson ae Co. in Glasgow, Robert Dunean d Co., 97 Union Street ; in Toronto, G. W. Torrance, 65 Front Sireet East; in Quebec, W. M. Mfacpherson, Peter Street : or to any Grand Trunk Railway Agent.

DAVID TORRANOE \& CO., Gerozal Agents,
8 HOSPILAL STREET, MONTREAL.

## 

4APPEINDIX.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICES.
The following is a list of the official names of the Looal Districts, as shown in Diagram No. VI., together with the post-office address of the Local Agent:-
Whnimpa - Winnipeg.
Gladstone - Gladstone.
*ini Buatıe $\rightarrow$ Birtle.
Durferin -Nelsonville.
Tunjes Mountafv - Turtle Mountain.
Souris- Souris-Motith.
Litthe Saseatchiwhi-Odanah.
Pringr Albert- Prince Albert, N. W.T.
The Hend Office of the Dominion Lands is at Ottawa, being a branch of the Department of the Interior.

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH OFFICIALS.

 Observance of the following hints for conducting correspondence with officera connected with the Department of the Interior will save time and trouble to the official staff, facilitate the submission of applications for decision, añ, cons quently, tend to diminish the period in which replies may belooked fur:-1. Address noletters on official business by name to the Min ister, or anyone else connected with the Departments ás letters so personally addressed may be deemed private correspondence, and, in the pisstble absence of the person to whom they are directed, remain unopened till his return.
2. All letters to the authorities at. Ottawa on land matters should be addressed, in a plain hand, to

| The Hon. the Minister, |
| :---: |
| Department of the Interior, |
| Ottawa. |
| Dominion Lands Branch. |

No stamp is required for letters directed to the official head of the Department, such communications being "free."
3. In correspondence with any of the Local Offices, aletter should he addressed as follows :-

| The Local Agent, Dominicn Lands Office, | Tin $\begin{gathered}\text { Throe } \\ \text { soat } \\ \text { stamp. }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - .................. | \%ers |

Ip this case the ordinary postage rules apply.
4. Write in a concise and courteous manner, upon foolscap paper, on one side of the paper only, lesving a margin of at paper, on one side of the paper inch on theleft-hand side.
5. In the right-hand top eorner of the first page write distinotly the official name of the post office to whioh a reply is to

## GANADA SHIPPING GOMPANY

 SBEAVEROLINED: SESEAMSHIPSO
## Summer Ports . - - . Montreal to Liverpool.

Winter Ports; - . New York to Liverpool (Direct).


The Line is composed of the following first-class, full-powered, Clyde-built Iron Steamships:-


## MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK

## pool. (rect).

be adderemed together with the date of your letter: It the maturer foceuples more than one page, see that the pages are aumberest; and bo exre that your eigniture is leytile
6. Nover deal with more than one subbject in a single comuunication; ;ut write $a$ separate letter for each.
7. Oa reesiving f reply, if you respond to it, do net tall to quate the reterences numbor of the offleal file, which you will obearve in the left hand top cornen of the iritet page (i.e, at the head of your letter put-In reply to No....),
\& Keep coptete of all sout correspondence with the Departont or Looal Omioes.
2. Al Ir emilturicos to pay tor Dominion lands should be made
 is not bound to accept anyone's cheque.

## VARIOUS USEFUL FORMS.

Though printed forms, according to the following examples, may generally be obtained at the Local Offices of Dominion Lands, it will tend to prevent mistakes in filling up such forms by the Land Prospector (which would, perhaps, entail serious loss and disappointment upon him) if he thoroughly informs himself as to what should be set down in an official application. It must be understood that, in the forms here given, the words printed in italics are merely inserted to show how the "blanks " in such documents should be filled in.

Every application for a homestead entry (exoept in the case of an intending emigrant from Europe) must be made personally at one of the Local Offices of Dominion Lands, as follows:-

PRRRONAL APPLICATION FOR A HOMRETEAD RIGHT.
1, John Sivith, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Provinee of Ontario, Carpenter, do hereby apply to bo outhord, under the provisions of the Dom limion Landas Actets,
for the $S$.w. Quarter of Seetion No ss, of Township 14 , Range 18 W ., contalning 160 mares, for the purpoee of procouring homestead right therein. itis understood by this entry I hivo no eliaim for a free or soparate wood-1/ot.
(sigqea), JOHN SMITH.
Gladetone District,
July 14, 1881 .
AFFIDAYIT IN SUPPORT.
I, John Smith, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, do solemnly swear (or ajirm? as the case may be, that 1 am over eighteen years of age, that Thave not previousy obtained a patent under the provsions of the Dominion Lands Acts; that the land in question beiongs oo the class open to homestead entry; that there is no person reexiding or having bona side improvements thereon; and that the application is for my exclusive use and benefit, with intentio
reside upon and cultivate the said land. So help nie God.
(Signed), JOHN SMITH.
sworn before me at Gladstone, in the County of Narquietts, this $1 / 4$ th day of July, 1881.
(Signed), JOS: GRAHAM, D.L.A. 2
When application is made by a duly authorized agent to be allowed to enter for a homestead in the name of a person intending to emigrate to Canada, from Great Britain or other Exrropean country, it should be according to the following form:-

## APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTRAD BY AN AGRNT.

1, Thomas Cornell, of the town of Liverpool, in the County of Lancashire, in the Kingdoin of Great Britain, wiont, do hereby apply for and on behalf of William Henry Dyson, p the Village of Chessington, in the County of Surrey, in the Kingdem, of Great Britain, farmer, to te entered under the provisious of the
Dominion Land Acts, for the NE. Quarter of Section 18, of Dominion Land Acts. . For the $N$ N. Quarter of section
Township S, Rapge 21 West, containing 160 acres, for the purTownship s, Rapge 81 West, containing 160 acres, for the pur-
pose of securing a homestead right therein. It is understood by

this application that the said William Henry Dytion makes no claim tor a fref ot Heparate Nood-lot
Turtle , ountain District, (Sgd.) Thos, Comell.
Juhy 186h, 1881. TM
whe agent Who must peroonally make the applieation as above at one of the Local Offices, is required also to file the following:

I, Thomas Cornell, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case nuay be) that William Henry Dyson, of Chessington, Great Britain, for whom I am acting herein as agent 5 is over cighteen years of age; that he has not previously obtained a homestead on Dominion lands; that the land in question belongs to the elase open' to homiestead entry; that there is no person residing or having improvements thereon; and that the application it made for the exclusive use and benefit of the said William Henry Dyson, and with the intention of his residing upon and cultivating the said land, so help me God.
Sworn before me this 18th day of July, $\quad$ (Sgd.) Thos. Cornell.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1881, at Turllo Mountain } \\
& \text { (Sgd.) Geo. W. Newcomb, D. L. S. }
\end{aligned}
$$

When a settler has fulfifled the condition of three yearb continuous residence on and cultivation of his homéstead, he can obtaip his free patent from the Grown on filing with the Local Agent, according to the following form, an $\qquad$

## APPLICATION FOR HOMBSTRAD PATENT. <br> 

sir,-1 bave the hoonor to apply, under the provisions of "The Dominiou Lands Acts" and amendments thereto, for a patent trom the crovin, fot -my homastead, upon, srounde pot Porth in the ann axed Arflavitea

(Bed.) M, Dufy.

## No Coal or

 Wood Stove PCCAN DO Roasting, Frying, Stewing, Toasting, AND STEAMING BETTER.$$
\overrightarrow{\text { mita }}
$$

For utility, neatness, durability, and safety there is nothing in the market that approaches this improved Monitor Stove. We mean just what we say, and warrant the Stove to be as we state.
BAKES BPLENDIDLY:
NO WASTE OF HEAT:
The Monitor is unequalled for baking. One trial will convince the most sceptical. Boils to perfection. No tin to rust; no solder to melt For heating Flat Irons it has' no equal. The Monitor will burn three days without charring the wick or varying in heat.


## IE CPERE ONTY OLL STOVE MADEI है That with puxn all grader of Earosone onl with absolute safoty, ilivic Andis Warratid not to Ryplode.

It is no cheap lamp affair, but is made on scientific principles and of the very best material, and therefore commands a higher price than any other, Invaluable to Restáurants.

## AGTHNS WANTY:

In every Town and clity.
TT Send for Circulars,

## R. F. CARTER \& CO., Manufacturers

AND SOLE OWNERS OF PATENT, INIAGARA FATIS, ONTI.

## MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.



- To Wit: quatie and Province of Manitoba, having heard the foregoing

We Thomas Tom plins and John Carney, of the County of MarAtrdavit of Michael Duff $y$ read over to us, make oath and say we know the lands therein described, and the cultivation and improvements made thereon, and believe all the statements made in the said Afflavit are true in substance and in fact.
Sworn before me this 2 nd day of Julys . (Sg.). Thos, Tompleins 1881, at Nelsonville.
(Sgd.) H. Landerkin, D. Sgd. J. Carney.
It is important to remember that, in case of the application being from an alien who has becume naturalized, the original certificate of naturalization (orla certified copy of the same) must be forwarded to Ottaws along with it:

Any one desiring to have opened for his own entry a homestead claim upon which the conditions have not been fulfilled, may present to LLocal Agent, after the following form, an

TOL APPHgATION FOR CANCRLLATION OF HOMESTEAD ENTRY,
To the Agent of Dominion Lands,
, Winnipeg District.
Sin, - have the honor to apply for the Cancellation of the Homestead Entry of Luke Devost, for the S. W. Quarter of Section 28, Township 7, Range 1, Bast, under the circumstances set forth in the following statements.
(S) (Signed), Duncan MroDuff.

Winnipeg,
Wannipeg,
Manitoba; $\}$ I, Duncan McDuff, of the Towonship of To Wit: - S Springfleld, in the Province of Manitoba, make onth and say: That I personally visited, the above-mentioned quartersection on the 1ith of July, inst., and there was no one at that time residing upon the said lands. I have frequently gased over the said lands within the past siac months, and have
never observed any one residing on or cultivating the same. There are no buildings or other permanant improvements on the aid lands; and the extent of land broken (about 2t acres) some two or three years ago is now completely overgrown with grass and weeds.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Bworn before me this 14th day } \\ \text { of July, 1881, at Winnipeg. }\end{array}\right\}$ (Signed), Duncan Myilff. f July, 1881, at Winnipeg.
(Signed),
A. H. Whitcher,
D. L. A.

> 'AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICANT'S BTATBMENTS.

## Winnipeg, <br> Manitoba,

We, Louis Evanturel and Patrick Rourke of Manitoh, Township 7, Range 1 E , in the Province of Manitoba, having heard the foregoing Affidavit of Duncan McDuff read over to us, make oath and say we know the lands thereid described, and believe the statements made in the said Affidavit to be true in substance and in fact.
Sworn betore me this 14th day (Signed), Louis Evanturel.
of July, 1881, at Winnipeg
(Signed),
Patrick Rourke.

## (Signed), <br> A. H. Whitcher, D. L. A.

I, Duncan McDuff, hereby bind myself to forfeit to the Minister of the Interior the deposit of Ten dollars, which, as a guarantee of good faith, I have made in connection with this Application for the Cancellation of the Entry of Luke Davost, for the S. W. Quarter of Seetion 22, Township 7. Range 1 East. should the evidence I have filed in support thereof be proved to be otherwise than substantially true and in accordance with fait; and, if so forfeited, the said deposit is either to be given to the said Lulee Debost, in consideration of the trouble and expense he may have incurred through my action herein, or may be paid into the public revenues, as the Minister of the Interior may under the circumstances direct.
Signed, sealed, and delivered at
Winnipeg, this 1 th day
of July, 1881 , in the pres-
ence of
(Sgd.) A. H. Whitcher,
D. L. A.
(Sgd.) Duncan McDuff.

# BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, 

This Company, having an exclusive license to use or let for use the instruments of the Canadiak Telephone Company, Limitep, which owns the original, Telephone Patents in Canada, of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Aray, and others, is now prepared to furnish; either directly or through its Agents, Telephones of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses.

This Company will arrange for Telephone lines between Cities and Towns where exchange systems already exist, in order to afford, facilities for personal communication between subscribers or customers of such systems. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms, connecting their different places of business or residence,

Attention is respectfully invited to this matter, and any further information relating thereto can be obtained from the Company,

N B.-All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution, and for damages for infringement, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

In the following form, if for a pre-emption entry, the words "by pre-emption" are added after the heading :-

APPLICATION TO PURCHAGE DOMINLOX LANDB.
I, Charles Jackson, of the Gity ot Montreal, in the County of Hocheiaga, in the Province of Quebec. hereby apply to purchase the
S. H. Quarter ot Seotion 31 , Townehip 19, Range 26 ; Acres, 160
s. Half

Whole
 th 499 a:asl rultaitl (Signed, Chas, Jaokson.

## HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION PRIVILEGES.

hough the fact does not seem to be very generally known, the law of Canada and the statutes of Manitoba provide ample protection for the settler and his family against their new home in the North-West being seized for debt at the instance of a vindictive creditor; that is (in the North-West Territorien) if the head of a family takes the precaution of securing it by effecting the neeessayy special registration,
Any man who is the owner of real estate in tee simple or for
lite, with a house thereon actually occupied by him. may
register as a "homestead" in the ordinary Registry offlioe for
tho districh, an extent of land not exceeding elghty acres (in a
rural locality, or the lot on which sueh dwelling house stands (if an lincorporated city, town, or village.) A homestead thus (ir an incorporated city, town, or village.) A homestead thus
registered is wholly exempt from seizure or sale under execution registered is wholly exempt from seilure or sale under execution
or under any het respecting insolvency.for any debt of the ow eer
contreted ater such contructed after such registration, provided the value of the bomestead doos not exceed $\$ 2,000$. If its value exceeds that amount, then it stands so exempt to that anount, except:- 11 . For the amonnt of any mortgage given to secure the purchase unoney of the property, and (2) for the ampunt of any taxes due thereon

In case the proprietor of the homestead is married, he has the right, upon making the necessary affidayite, to have his wife's name entered by the Registrar upon the certificate to guch homestead, whereupon she becomes the joint ownuer of a life interest therein. should the wife at any time thereafter be unfaithful to her husband, on legal proof thereof beiug furnished to a court of competent jurisdiction, her name may be cancelied, when her life interest absolutely ceases. Except in a case of that kind, the wife's name havilig once been registered, the property can only be dispos a of by her joining with her busband ln any deed. If she should die previous to her husband and there are any mi or children living the homestead cannot be alienated without the sanction in writing of a stipendiary magistrate or the judge of a loeal court of record.

In the avent of the owner of such a bismestead dying, the property goes to the widow for life, or, if he leaves no wiunw, to any minor child or children, to use so long as such minority continues, [For further particulars, see the Homestead Exemp. tion Act, 1878.]

In cuse of a property being the wife's, she may, as in the manner above stated, register the name of her husband as joint owner with her.

> in manitobs,

The law is still more liberal in pr tecting from selzure for debt the property if a settler. Thus, the foll wing is a llist of the real und personal estate deelared to be absolutely free 8 om seizure by virtue if all writs of execution issued by any of the courts of the Province, viz: (1) The land cultivated by the debtor to the extent of. 160 acres, any excess beling liable to be sold (with privilege to first mortgace); also the house, stab es; barns, and fe ces out the tarm, subj. et t the sanie condifion, (2) the beds, bedding, and bodsteuds in conmon use by the debtor and his family; (3) ne stive and its plping, one table neces ary kitichen utensilis and table crockery for the debtor and

## LARGEST CREULATION.

## BEST ADVERTISNGG MEDTOIL



Nos. 6, 8, and 10 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario. C. W. MITCHELL, - PROPRIETOR.

This is the acknowledged Leading Paper in the Ottawa Valley, publishing threr editions daily, and is therefore the Best Advertising Medium. The Werkly Frke Priss contains 64 columns of reading matter.
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Plain and Fancy Job Printing with despatch.
CT TO SEOOW AGRNTS.- Agents of Companies should make note of the fact, that this is "The Canadian Show Printing House," and the only one that can ourn out Mammoth 16 Sheet Poster, Sheet and Half Sheet Streamers, etc.

## MANUALAND FIELD-BOOK゙.

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Bixhey
noe.
4. whers vth frim adotinith
his family, one spinning wheel, one weaver's loom, the books of a professional man, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and the nets and selines ased by the debtor; (4) necessary food for the family for thirty days; (5) one cow, two oxen, one horse, four sheep, two pigs, and food for the same for tbirty days; (8) the tools and necessaries used by the debtor in his trade or profession, to the value of $\$ 100$ (if he be a mechanic), and $\$ 200$ (if he be a farmer or professional man); (7) the ariticles and furniture necessiry to the performance of religious services; (8) the necessary and ordinaky clothing of the debtor and his family. The debtor is tioreover entitled to ohoose which artieles he will retain in the event of having more of a particular kind than is covered by the exemption.

The articles embraced within the exemptions numbered 3, 5, 6, and 7 are, however, liable to seizure, if their price should be sued for-that is, if they have not been paid for. School and municipal taxes are recoverable, and may be levied for upon any of the debtor's real or personal property, except such as is included in exemptions $2,3,5,6,7$, and 8 .

The Act further declares that no indgment or action for debt contracted outside the Province shall be enforced against any settler coming into Manitoba within a period of seven years from the date of his arrival, though this provision has no effect to prevent the coliection of debts contracted outside the Provinge or gopas purchased to be brought into it.
SYNOPSIS OF THE NATURALIZATION LAW

The following are the principal provisions of "The Naturalization Act, Canada, 1881," summarixed as briefly as may be:-

## actual status of aliens.

"Real and personal property of every desoription may be taken, acquired, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a natural-born British subject; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be dorived through, from, or in succession to an alien, in the same mannerth all respects as through, from, or in suecession to a natural-born British subject.'

Aliens, however, are not qualified for office; to exercise any municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise, or to be the owners of a British ship.

## REPATRIATION OF BRITISH-BORN ALIENS.

The following clauses have a special interest for British subjects who voluntarily relinquished the privileges of such with a view of settling in the United States or other foreign country, but now desire to repatriate themselves:
"Where the British subject has before the coming into force of this Act voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State, and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject within Canada, he may, atany time within two years after the coming into force of this Act, imake a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration being made, and upon his taking the outh of allegiance, the declarant xhall be deemed to be and to have beea continually a British snbject within Canada; with this qualifieation, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed within Canada to be a British subject, unless he has censed to bea subject of that state in pursuance of a treaty to that effeet.
" A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken as follows:-If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is. to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose ; and if out of Her Majesty's any judicial or other legal purpose ; and if out of Her Majesty's
dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or dominions, in the presence of and
consular service of Her Majesty."
naturalization of aliens and hesumption of BRITISH NATIONALITY.
An alien who has resided in Canada for a term not less than three years, or has been in the service of the Government of Canada, or of one

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SOLE MANUFAGTURERS IN CANADA OF

${ }^{4}$ Wholesale Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T


## MANUALANDFIELD-BOOK.

or more of the governments of the Provinces of Canada, for a term of not less than three years, and intends, when naturalized, either to reside in Canada, or to serve under the Government of Canada, or of such Provincial Governments, may take the oaths of residence and allegiance or of service and allegiance, and apply for a certificate of naturalization, furnishing, of course, the necessary legal proofs before the proper authorities.

- An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall within Canade be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, nail be subject to all obligations to which patural-born Britidh subject is entitled or subject with1 Cnatural-born British subject is entitled or subject withim linits of the forelgrytate of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturallzation, be deeried tobe a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that Btate in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effeck?
"A special certincale of naturaization may in manner aforesald be granted to any person with respect to whose nattonality as a British subject a doubt exints, and such certincate my specify that the grant thereof is made for the purpose of quieting specify that the grant thereor is made or to
doubt as to the right of such person to be deemed a British doubt as ast."
subject

A natural-born British subject who has become an alien may, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are required in the case of都alien, apply to the proper authority for a "certificate of re-admission to British nationality," re-admitting him to the status of a British subject within Canada.
"A copy of the certificate of naturalization may be recistered In the LAnd Registry Office of any County or District or Registratilon Division within Cannda, and a ebpy of such registry certifed by the Registrar, or other proper person in that behalf, hall be sufficient evidence of the naturaizm ion of the porsun mentioned


## THE OATH OF ALLEGIANOE.

The following is the full text of the oath of allegiance required of ahens-becoming British subjects in Canada. It will beseen that it contains nothing discriminating offensively against the country to which such alien owes his birth, as does that required by the laws of the United States:-

I do sincerely promise and swear (or, being a person allowood by law to affrm in judioial oases, affirm] that 1 will be faithful and benr true allegiance to Her Majeesty Queen Vicoorla, as lawful Sovereign of the Unitod Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominion of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the astd King dom, and that I will defend her to the utmosit of my power against ail' traitorous conapiracies or attompte whatever which may bo made against her perton, erown, and difhity, and that I will do my utmost endeasvour to disclose and make known to Her Mojesty, her Heirs, or Suocessors, all treason or traitorous conspiracles and attempts which I shall know to br againat her or conspiracies ana attemptswhich
any of them; and all this 1 do swear (or affirm) without any any of them; and all this I do swear (or affirm) without any
equivocation, mantal evasion, or seeret reservation. So help me God.
Sworn before me at
day of $\left.6{ }^{\text {this. }}\right\}$
tables of lineal measures, bTc.


The unit of lineal measure is the yard, which is divided into three feet, each foot heing subdivided into twelve inches. Other denominations being practically obsolete, as itinerary distances are now reckoned in miles and yards, the following table of equivalents will be found sufficient:- 63,360 inches $=5,280$ feet $=1,760$ yards $=1$ mile.

## MANUBACTURED Bx <br> Frost \& Wood, - [SMITH:S FALiLs,

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## MANUAL AND FIELD-BOOK.

The dimensions of the boundaries of land, however, are usually ascertained and described by the standard of measurement called "Gunter's chain." A chain, which is subdivided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each, is 66 feet in length. The following are the equivalents : $-8,000$ links $=80$ chains $=1$ mile . (1) MEASUREMENT OF AREAS.

In the measure of a superficies the yard is subdivided, as in lineal measure, into feet and inches, 144 square inches being equal to a square foot. For the measurement of large quantities of land the multiples of the yard are the pole, the rood, and the acre; and still larger surfaces, as of whole countries or territories, are expressed in square miles. The rood and the pole being almost obsolete on this sidè of the Atlantic, less quantities than an acre are generally expressed in decimals. The following are
the relations of square measure: $-27,878,400$ sq. ft. $=3,097,600$ sq. yds. $=640$ acres $=1$ sq. mile.

## EXPLANATION OF ROMAN FIGURES.

The numbers of ranges, townships, and sections being usually marked on the surveyors ${ }^{2}$ monyments in Roman letters, the following table is given for the benefit of Prospectors, so. that they may veadily understand how any particular number would respectively be represented in ordinary numerals:- 00.0

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See Page 39, as to H.B.C. Claim on section 26.


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| 30 |  | $-28$ | 27 |  |  |
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| 6 |  | 4 |  | 2 |  |





See Page 39. as to H. B. C. Claim on section 26.


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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

## GUIDE

In offering for the use of intending settlers and investors in the Canadian North-West the Second Edition of the Land Prospectors' Manual and Figld-Book, the author desires to express his thanks to the public for the favourable reception accorded to the preliminary issue, and to the press, of all shades of politice, for the gratifying recognition which the work of a brother journalist has received.

During the interval that has elapsed since the Manval was first published, new Dominion Lands regulations have been adopted, necessitating a careful revision and correction of Part III, which may, therefore, still be accepted as not only containing a convenient summary of the law affecting the disposal of the public lands, but likewise a trustworthy exposition of the practice of the Department of the Interior, which administers the same. Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity to supply for general information the full text of the new regulations above referred to, as well as of various other regulations emanating from the same Department, as well as from the Department of Customs, all of which (though in no case inserted as offlcial advertisements) have been obtained from authentic sources, and may be accepted as thoroughly accurate. The two large maps which are included in the present issue are reproductions from those recently published by the Department of Agriculture, and will be esteemed a valuable addition to the usefulness of the work.

The extensive advertising patronage accorded to the Manval, which has more than filled the original space provided, is significant evidence of the faith of business men in the value of a medium which is accepted as the vade mecum of everjone attracted to the great North-West, while the advertisements themselves will be found, by strangers in a new country, as profitable reading as any other portion of the book.

## Ottawa, March 11th, 1882.





## errata, Fito:

## SURVRYOR'S CLASSIFICATION OF THE SOLL.

Pagm 7.-The surveyors' field notes being now all deposited at the head office of the Dominion Lands Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, it is only by direct application thereto (addressed to "The Hon. the Minister of the Interior") that information as to the official classification of the soil in regard to any particular section of a township can be obtained. The fee should be enclosed with the application. For tariff, see Appendix to the Manual.

## bestrictions as to homesteads.

Page 31.-The Homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts apply solely to agrioultural lands ; that is to say, they do not apply to "lands set apart as timber limits, or as hay lands, or to those lands on which coal or other valuable mineral is, at the time, known to exist, or to lands valuable for atone or marble quarries, or to those having water power thereon which may be usetul for driving machinery."
tife position of "squatters."

Pagr 37.-Instead of the last paragraph of the section under this head, read as follows:-
" No claim for homestead entry upon odd-numbered sections, or upon Hudson's Bay Company or Indian lands, has the least chance of being admitted; nor yet any claim for a homestead upon School lands, if the claimant be unable to show that he commenced accupation and improvement previous to survey. The importance, in the latter case, of making the statutory declaration before the surveyor, as already mentioned, is therefore sufficiently obvious."

To prevent misconception, the above should be read in connection with the paragraph commencing "The Government," on page 35.

Persons pushing out in advance of the surveys should also hear in mind that the statute leaves it entirely optional with the Hudson's Bay Company to forego their right to the lands assigned to them in Sections 8 and 26, and to accept other lands from the Government in lieu thereof, in the event of the same being found upon survey to have been taken possession of by squatters.

> REGISTRATION FEES.

PAGE 45. - For the full tariff of fees charged by 'Registrars in Manitoba see back of map facing title page. obange or lodation.
Page 47.-Since the Appendix went to press, the Dominion Lands Office for the Souris District has been removed from Souris-Mouth to Brandon, an important town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Dominion iddressed to the soil in d with the
igrioultural or to those le for atone inery."

Idian lands, t be unable ter case, of aph com-
leaves it , them in the same
itle page.
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## THE WANEER WO"

FAMEIS EEVVING MAOMIINE,


## MESSRS. R. M. WANZER \& CO.

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PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPAN
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THEE BELT of Manitoba and the North-West Territory for sale, on © -T $P$ eonditions as to cultivation, at

## $\$ 2.50$ PER ACRE.

W. Cipent to be made one-sixth at time of purchaes, and the balance in five y instalments, with interest at six per cent.
ม2EATE OF S1.25 PER ACES allowed for cultivation, as described in the Company's Land Regulations.
THE LAND GRANF BONDS
The Company, which can be proeured at all the Agenoies of the Bank of -itreal, and other Banking fnstitutions throughout the oountry, will be

* IRECEIVED AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM
*ion their par rilue, with interest aoorued, on acoount of and in payment of (he purohase money, thus further reducing the price of the fand to the 1) Ferrobeor

Special arrangements mada with Fmigration and Land Companies. For copies of the Land Regaliations and other partioulars, apply to the apany's Land Commissioner, JOHN H. McTAVIBH, Winnipes ; or to naderaigned.
ABy order of the Board.
He CHARLES DRINKWATER, Seoretary.
Mowranal, December lat, 1881.



[^0]:    "In the North-West the term "outat" is understood as including not only the transport acoommodation and equipment of a party, but even the commercial stock in trade of a mercantile penture.

[^1]:    *Oxen in the North-West are almost invariably put in harness, a more efficient and humane method of attaching them horness, ainiore thancient the old -fashionoiod system of yoking.
    t Mush waste of time may bo preventei, when on the prairle, in zolecting trails, as woll as in the searching for mounds and planting of flags, if a mounted member of the party undertakes these ymatul ditites $A$ man our borrebbeck obtains such a much bewer viex of the conntry than do those who go afoot, and his

[^2]:    *One or more "land quides" are attached to each Dominion Lands Office to assist intending settlers to find the localities they wish to inspect; but their services are chiefly required for condueting large parties of immlyrants arriving frotn Europe. With the assistance of this Mascal, small parties composed of men of ordinary intelligence and perseverance can carry out their purpose more satigtactorily on their "own hook,"

[^3]:    *The Pirst Principal Meridian runs northward from a point on the International Boundary about eleven miles west of the town of Emerson. The Second Principal Meridian is estahlished upon the 10 ind meridian of west longitude, passing lished upon the 10 no merician of west ongitude, passing
    about thirty miles west of Fort Ellice. The Third, Fourth, and Fith Prinetpal Meridians aro identical with the 100th, 110 th, and 11th meridians of longitude respectively.

[^4]:    * A stone corner is very rarely to be seen- in the NorthWest, the country having generally an alluvial soil of great rich ness, with no stone whatever.

[^5]:    4 It is estimated that the reduction of the width of the road
    allowances inaugurated under the modern system of survey, allowances inaggurated under the mindern system of survey, together with the diminution of the number of roads running.
    east-and-west by three in each township, will result in a pract. east-and-west by three in each township, will result in a practi-
    eal saving of $8,500,000$ acres of lands to the public, besides the cost to municipalities of keeping in order so much unnecessary roadway, and to the Govermment of surveying three lines, amounting to eighteen miles, in every townshpp. It is also calculated to discourage the growth of weeds, often arising from the high. to discourage the growth of weeds, often arising from the high.
    ways being of excessive width. A further divantage is involved ways being of excessive width. A further divantage is involved
    in the decroased amount of fencing required by each settler. in the decreased amount of fencing required by each settier,
    The legislation to effect inuch an finportan economic inpovation was cirried through Purliament by the Minister of the Interior

[^6]:    * A settler must commence residence within six months after entry, and may not absent himself from his homesteal for a longer period than six mouths without sprecial leave from the Minister of the Interior, to obtain whieh the application should set forth in plain terins the grounds upun which the indulgence is asked. The aftidavit of the applicant would lend weight to his representation of the circumstances.

[^7]:    * An office fee of \$10 is charged for each entry-certificate. The entry must be personally applied for, except in the case of intending emigrants from Europe, who may enter by an agent duly authorized by them under the sunction of the Minister of the Interior,

[^8]:    *The affidavit of the claimant, supported by those of two disinterested and credible persons acquainted with the facts.
    $\dagger$ Such settler would act wisely in driving in pickets to mark the boundaries of the land he desires to hold as a homestead. These boundaries should be laid off east-and-west and north-and-south, as near as may be, a distance of forty chains (hali-h-mile) on each side. Opon every picket the claimant should cut in his name in readable characters,

[^9]:    * Other "settlement" claims -situate at st. Laurent and Oak Point (on Lake Manitoba). Westbourre, Lorette, and Pointe de Ohene, in Manítoha ; and on the Saskatohewai, at Prince Albert, NiW. T. - eome inta the same oategory.

